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with marked discrimination, for the origination of matter, of animal life, and of spirit-life. The idea of creation enters also elsewhere.

Prof. Guyot carries the Nebular theory all the way up to the latter part of the third day, which is unusual, and introduces some marked peculiarities in the interpretation of details. His conceptions are grand, yet, perhaps, another interpretation of the three first days, referring them to the condition and development of the earth, after it had assumed its globular form, will in the end be found preferable. Whatever shall be at last the detailed interpretation of Gen. i., it is a matter of greatest interest to find already with certainty its perfect agreement with the leading and well established facts of geology.

J. A. EDGREN.

HERODOTUS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.*

Dr. Sayce stands among the leading philological and oriental scholars of the times. He has laid many obligations upon the common literary world by his numerous efforts to popularize the results of learned investigation. This work is a fruit of these efforts. Its existence is justified, as he remarks, on three grounds.

"First of all, it tries to place before the public the results of the researches made up to the present time in the monumental records of the ancient civilized world. Dislocated and hidden away as most of the materials are in numerous learned periodicals..... the task of bringing them together..... becomes a duty of those who have especially devoted themselves to Oriental matters. In the second place, I can speak at first hand about a good deal of the material worked up in the present volume and can claim to have contributed some portion of it myself to science; while both in the notes and appendices new facts will be found which have not hitherto made their way into print elsewhere. Then, thirdly, I have traveled over a considerable part of the ground on which the history described by Herodotus was enacted. Indeed, with the exception of Babylonia and Persia, there is hardly a country or site mentioned by him in these first three books which I have not visited."

The work consists of (1) an Introduction on the Historical Credibility of Herodotus; (2) The Greek Text of the three first books with notes; (3) Appendices on Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria, the Phœnicians, Lydia, the Persian Empire. The latter cover one hundred seventy-five pages and are simply invaluable to the student of Oriental History. We wish that they could be printed separately as a manual of early Oriental history. As it is, few persons will desire to buy the Greek of Herodotus for the sake of the Appendices. They treat of the race, history, religion, manners and customs of the great nations of the ancient world. Dr. Sayce has a low opinion of the historical credibility of Herodotus. It may be feared lest his zeal for the monumental and other original sources of history has made him quite willing to disparage Herodotus. "The net result of Oriental research in its bearing upon Herodotus is to show that the greater part of what he professes to tell us of the history of Egypt, Babylonia and Persia, is really a collection of 'Märchen,' or popular stories, current among the Greek loungers and half-caste dragomen on the skirts of the Persian Empire."

The book is printed and bound in the superb style of MacMillan and Company. It is a positive pleasure to look into it.

*THE ANCIENT EMPIRES OF THE EAST. HERODOTUS I.—III., by A. H. Sayce, LL.D., Deputy-Professor of Comparative Philology, Oxford. 1 vol., 9x6. pp. XL. 492. New York: MacMillan and Company. Price \$4.00.